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INDO-PACIFIC FISHERIES COUNCIL

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PACIFIC OCEANIC FISHERY
INVESTIGATIONS
OCT 7 1953

AUSTRALIA

Trawl Fisheries :- Reviewing the situation of the trawl fisheries of New South Wales, Mr. T. W. Houston of the C.S.I.R.O. calls attention to a general decline in landings as follows :

Total catch by steam trawlers

1948 — 49 . . . 10,000,000 lb.
1950 — 51 . . . 8,000,000 lb.

Total catch by Danish seiners

1945 — 46 . . . 8,500,000 lb.
1950 — 51 . . . 3,000,000 lb.

Total catch of combined fleet		Total trawler tonnage in operation
1946 — 47 . . .	16,000,000 lb.	4,500
1950 — 51 . . .	11,000,000 lb.	4,000

Rate of catch per trawler ton

	Steam trawler	**Danish Seine**
1946 — 47 . . .	3,500 lb.	4,000lb.
1948 — 46 . . .	2,500 lb	approx. 2,500 lb.

"The fish stocks", Mr. Houston writes, "are unable to stand up to, let alone recover from the present intensity of fishing". Active co-operation between fishermen, administrators, the public and research workers is advocated, and it is believed that the timely adoption of such measures as increasing the minimum legal length of certain fish, increased mesh size, fleet size restrictions, closing of grounds and 'close' periods in certain areas might lead to an improvement of the situation.

CEYLON

FAO Expanded Technical Assistance :- Mr. Alan Glanville of the U.K. continues his work in having the Danish fishing boats put into use and in having engines tried out in local craft. Mr. Glanville also continues cooperation with Mr. E. R. Kvaran of Iceland, who is assisting the Government in organizing the shore engineering facilities for servicing the fishing craft. This FAO/ETAP work is being coordinated with the Colombo Plan projects.

HAWAII

POFI :- Observations on the reaction of skipjack to chemical and visual attractants at sea showed that the fish did not react to tuna extract. Of artificial baits such as cellophane strips, tinfoil squares and aluminium foil strips, the second and the third seemed to draw the fish albeit only momentarily, apparently due to their brightness and semblance to live bait. Longline gear with very short branch lines and free swiveling attach-

ment to the mainline were found to be free from tangling and caught about 40 percent more yellowfin than the conventional gear. Winding the cable mainline on a drum helped to bring the gear in more rapidly with less man power.

Concurrently with vessel operations scouting for skipjack, monthly flights have been made by the U. S. navy planes to cover wider areas in less time and test the results obtained from the vessels. Close agreement was indicated between observations from the plane and those from the vessel, though the latter were more precise.

A report on the distribution of zooplankton in Hawaiian waters during 1950, 1951 and 1952 has been completed. A report on the "Circulation in a Meridional Plane in the Central Pacific" is being published. It deals with the causes of upwelling and enrichment of the equatorial waters, and provides basic information concerning tuna productivity in these waters. "Special Scientific Report: Fisheries No. 82," which is a translation of a Japanese paper by Dr. Hiroshi Nakamura deals with the taxonomy of tunas and the history and development of the long line fishery for tuna in Japan.

HONG KONG

Training Centre in Fish Marketing :- A training course in fish marketing for the benefit of workers in the FAO Member Countries is proposed to be held shortly with Hong Kong as the Centre under the joint auspices of FAO and the United Kingdom and Hong Kong Governments.

INDIA

Expanded Technical Assistance :- The FAO has secured a naval architect to assist in boat modernization, and recruitment is proceeding to provide a fisheries engineer to work in Madras State.

The proposed programme for 1954 includes an expansion of the gear technology work and assistance with inland fisheries and fish harbours.

INDONESIA

Inland Fisheries Activities :- A conference of representatives of the provincial inland fisheries departments in Indonesia was held in Palembang in the month of April for discussing ways and means of increasing the output from inland waters. Mr. R.S. Atmohardjono, Head of the Department of Inland Fisheries, observed that Indonesia needed 440,000 tons of freshwater fish annually, but the existing production fell far short of this. It was encouraging that the output in 1952 was 12.07% over that of 1951 ; but according to present plans the target of 440,000 tons would be achieved only in 1960.

Fisheries Society :- The Fisheries Society of Indonesia was established on July 1, 1953. Membership is open to all persons interested in fisheries paying an annual subscription. The address of the Society is "The Secretary, Fisheries Society of Indonesia, 58 Tjikoumouh, Bogor, Indonesia".

JAPAN

Statistics :- According to "Information" No. 13 dated July 15, 1953, of the Japan FAO Association, the total fish catch for February, 1953, reached 207,112.5 metric tons, a gain of 5,250 metric tons or 2.6 per cent above the corresponding month of the preceding year.

MALAYA

Fishing Statistics :- Landing figures for the months from November '52 to June' 53 reveal a decline up to January (Nov.- 162,293 pikuls; Dec.- 125,634 pkls., Jan.- 109,560 pkls.) followed by an increase in February (126,990 pkls.), rising in March to 195,283 pkls. After a slight fall in April (187,448 pkls.) it rose again to the peak of 203,879 pkls. in May. June witnessed a drop to 154,283 pkls. The total numbers of gears for the respective months were 11,429, 10,722, 10,525, 10,785, 11,419, 11,924, 11,257 and 11,773.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA

Trawling :- A 66 ft. trawl cutter built in Holland arrived in New Guinea in the middle of June for experimental fishing. After a trial fishing trip to the mouth of Mamberamo river, the ship is to start work on New Guinea's South Coast, where good trawling grounds are believed to exist. The ship is propelled by 150 h.p. kromhout diesel engine and has a refrigerated fish hold capacity of 25 tons.

Tuna fishing :- The tuna fishing boat "Hollandia" which arrived in New Guinea waters November last year was recently equipped with a Japanese type tuna long-line hauler and started long-lining in June 1953.

A preliminary survey of the live bait resources on the North Coast of New Guinea indicated that these resources were inadequate to support a fleet of pole and line tuna vessels. It is anticipated that long-lining for tuna in equatorial waters North of New Guinea will prove to be more successful than live bait fishing.

PAKISTAN (WEST)

Expanded Technical Assistance :- A second naval architect, Mr. Curt Ohlsson of Sweden, has been engaged to make special studies of the Pakistan fishing boat problems, including tank tests of model fishing craft. Progress is being made by the Government with help from TCA in the construction of a fish harbor at Karachi, as the result of an FAO mission in 1951-52.

PHILIPPINES

Vocational Fishery Schools :- There are four government secondary vocational fisheries schools in the Philippines, viz., Catbalogan School of Fisheries, Manuel A. Roxas Memorial School of Fisheries, Bicol School of Fisheries, and Pangasinan Fisheries School. They are under the supervision of the Philippine Institute of Fisheries Technology of the Bureau of Fisheries. The first three of the schools mentioned are financed under the General Appropriation Act and the last by provincial government funds. The M. A. Roxas Memorial School of Fisheries with an enrollment of 150 students and in operation for about four years now used to be under the administration of the provincial government of Cebu. It has been transferred to the Bureau of Fisheries recently by virtue of Republic Act No. 816. The Catbalogan School of Fisheries and the Bicol School of Fisheries, each with an enrollment of 50 students, opened their classes beginning the academic year 1953-54. The Pangasinan Fisheries School has been in operation for two years now and at present has an enrollment of 120 students.

Fisheries Statistics :- Figures of landings by source of production and details of fish ponds in operation for the years 1946-1951 are reported to be as follows :-

FISH LANDINGS IN THE PHILIPPINES, BY SOURCE OF PRODUCTION, FOR THE YEAR 1946 TO 1951

(in thousand metric tons)

Source of production	Year					
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Commercial fishing vessels 1/	15.9	63.0	42.0	54.8	47,9	69.0
Fishponds 2/	16.1	20.8	23.0	24.5	25.5	29.7
Municipal fisheries and subsistence fishing 3/	17.6	167.6	130.0	158.7	146.8	197.4
Total	49.6	251.4	195.0	238.0	220.2	296.1

1/ Fishing vessels over three tons gross capacity.

2/ Brackish water ponds, the main products of which are cultured *Chanos*.

3/ Under the jurisdiction of municipal governments. Data appearing on this line consist of landings of vessels whose gross capacities are three tons or less, together with quantities produced for subsistence purposes. Data available did not show breakdown, and on separation of the quantities produced for subsistence from those landed could be effected.

PHILIPPINES (Continued)

PRODUCTION OF COMMERCIAL FISHING VESSELS, BY GEAR USED—YEARS 1946 TO 1951
(in kilograms)

Gear Used	1946	1947	1958	1949	1950	1951
Bag net	—	—	—	6,094,267	7,534,368	20,504,271
Beach seine	—	—	—	487,955	403,449	726,348
Bream trawl	—	—	—	18,850,103	16,635,159	14,349,462
Gill net	—	—	—	140,477	1,524	58,692
Hook & line	—	—	—	679,628	374,127	328,275
Long line	—	—	—	...	95,658	47,460
Muro-ami	—	—	—	1,485,260	331,905	693,942
Pearling boat 1/	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purse seine	—	—	—	948,619	235,803	187,887
Otter trawl	...	—	—	3,754,477	5,848,995	11,995,878
Round haul seine	—	—	—	9,485,878	5,995,722	6.241,287
Miscellaneous						
Fish carrier	—	—	—	12,568,999	10,176,618	13,665,924
Towing vessel	—	—	—	330,932	299,553	227,958
Total	15,902,362	63,028,030	41,995,461	54,826,595	47,932,881	69,027,384

1/ These vessels are used in pearl diving only.
— Symbol used for "not available"
... Symbol used for "nil."

PHILIPPINES (Continued)

RESUMÉ OF INFORMATION ON FISHPONDS IN OPERATION

Years 1946 to 1951

Item	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Area (in hectares) . . .	52,031.98	59,000.00	69,226.14	70,022.00	72,753.37	84,769.28
Investment x (in pesos) . .	104,064,000	118,000,000	138,352,000	140,044,000	145,506,000	169,538,000
No. of men employed . .	52,032	59,000	69,266	70,022	72,753	84,769
Production (in kilograms) .	16,100,000	20,788,600	23,030,700	24,507,780	25,462,680	29,669,150
Value of production (in pesos)	22,379,000	25,154,206	23,951,928	39,702,604	33,102,784	38,569,595

x Estimate based on an average development cost of 200 per hectare.

De partmental celebrations :- The 6th and 7th Anniversaries of the Bureau of Fisheries and the Philippine Institute of Fisheries Technology, respectively, were celebrated in the first week of July, 1953. On July 3rd, Dr. Villadolid, Director of Fisheries called all District Fishery Officers, Officers in-charge of Sub-stations and branch schools to a conference. In the afternoon of July 3rd, the Fisheries Society of the Philippines had a symposium on fresh-water fish culture wherein the District Fishery Officers took active part in the discussions. On July 5 the fieldmen were taken on a trip by the Director to Lucap, Alaminos, Pangasinan, to see the various projects of the Pangasinan Fisheries School which is operated by the Provincial Government of Pangasinan, and the fresh-water fish culture project in Tarlac, Tarlac Province.

Indonesian visitors :- Two fishery officers from the Republic of Indonesia, viz., Messrs. R. Rustami Djajadiredja of the Laboratory for Investigation of the Sea at Djakarta and Isnadi Isnandar of the Inland Fishery Extension Service at Pati, Central Java, arrived in Manila on July 2, 1953. They are staying in the Philippines for four months to observe and study brackish-water fish culture.

THAILAND

Fish Culture Training :- The Second Session of the General Fish Culture Training Course at the Fisheries Experimental Station at Bangkhen was completed on the 3rd of July. Twenty-five trainees consisting of 17 Thai fisheries officers, 5 teachers from Thai Agricultural Vocational Schools, 2 Fisheries officers from Vietnam and one from Burma, underwent the course successfully.

Extension Service :- More and more attention is being paid to extension work in fish culture, and information is being imparted to farmers through lectures, discussions and demonstrations.

Production of fish seed for distribution :- The monthly production of fish seed has been increased to about 450,000, which is very near to the maximum production capacity of the available hatchery facilities of the stations. In order to meet the rapidly increasing demand for fish seed a programme for expanding hatchery facilities and establishing field service stations is to be initiated soon, and it is expected that before the end of the year the monthly production of seed may reach 1 million.

Demonstrations on fish-culture :- Demonstration ponds established at the Bangkhen Fisheries Station, in the various Districts as well as those at the homes of high government officials have served very well in the popularization of fish-culture. Many Cabinet Members and Provincial Governors have requested the Fisheries Department for service in setting up demonstration ponds.

Experiments on fish-culture in rice-fields:- Although satisfactory results have been gained in culturing fish together with growing rice in small paddy fields at the Bangkhen Station, yet when put into large scale trial (200 rai) there are many difficult problems to be solved. Problems such as the control of water level, control of flood without sacrificing the silt and nutrients carried into the fields, and control of enemies and predators would require a considerable amount of time before they may be satisfactorily solved.

North-East and South Thailand :- Schemes of considerable magnitude are under consideration for these areas, which would involve not only the procurement of the necessary field and hatchery equipment and the establishment of field stations, but would also involve the training of a large number (over 100) of fisheries officers to take charge of the various aspects of the project.

Fish Seed offerings to Temple :- The traditional "Songkran" festival this year

witnessed a novel feature among the conventional "live offerings", when devout maidens from several Thai villages bore in a picturesque procession fingerlings of *Tilapia* fish to the temple and released them in previously prepared ponds.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

Officers' Movements :- Mr. W.H. Schuster, Chief of the Inland Fisheries Section, has returned after sick leave. Mr. M. Jul, Chief of the Technology Branch, has left the organization to take up an assignment in Denmark. Mr. Gerhardson, Chief Economist, Fisheries Division, will be leaving at the end of the year to take up a professorship in Norway. Mr. H.C. Winsor, Executive Officer, Fisheries Division, is leaving by the end of August to accept membership on the newly established Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority.

Pre-Conference Meeting :- The Chairman of the IPCF Executive Committee, Monsieur R. Serene, and the Secretary, Dr. Cecil Miles, participated in the FAO Pre-Conference Meeting held at Bangalore (India) from July 27 to August 5. Besides presenting a report on the Status of the Fishing Industry, they took part in the discussions on various fishery questions at the meeting. On the way back, Dr. Miles visited Madras and Calcutta and held consultations with the departmental officers there.

INDO-PACIFIC FISHERIES COUNCIL

Executive Committee Meetings :- The Executive Committee met in Japan from 9th to 15th April. After the meeting the members visited the chief fishery centres and laboratories at Nikko, Lake Chuzenji, Tokai, Shimizu, Bentenjima, Yokkaichi, Kashikojima, Lake Biwa, Hikone, Nara and Odawara. The third Meeting of the Committee will take place in Manila in the second week of November.

Fifth Plenary Session of the Council :- The fifth Meeting of the Council will be held in Bangkok from 22nd January to 5th February 1954. Technical papers are to be received at the Secretariat through the Governments concerned by the end of September.

Council Appointments :-

Administrative Correspondents :

JAPAN - MR. FUMIHIKO TOGO, Chief, Second Section, Bureau of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo, replaces MR. Y. HASEGAWA.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA - MR. D. C. ZWOLLO, Chief of the Fisheries Department, Government of Netherlands New Guinea replaces IR. A. PERK.

PUBLICATIONS

"FAO Yearbook of Fisheries Statistics 1950-1951" :- Published in April 1953, the third Statistical Yearbook prepared by the FAO Fisheries Division, continues, revises and expands the statistics which were published in the two earlier issues of 1947 and 1948-49.

The first tables in this Yearbook (1-4) constitute the *Catch* section and present the available recorded and estimated figures for country and continental totals, as well as catch statistics for about 20 producing countries by major species groups. Table 5 in the second section on "Utilization", indicates how the species groups in 13 countries were used in 1950-51. The other six tables in the second section present data of the production in various countries in 1938 and 1947-51 of the various frozen, cured and canned products, as well as the production of meals and fertilizers, body and liver oils and miscellaneous products from the whaling industry.

The third section deals with external trade and here the first series of tables present summaries of imports and exports by country of major commodity groups of fishery products. Import and export data by country is also given for a few selected items. The subsequent 154 tables of this third section consist of individual import and export tables of 86 countries; 26 tables in this section refer to 14 countries of South East Asia and the Far East.

The fourth section gives data (such as tonnage, number, value, etc.) on the fishing fleets of 29 countries (including Hong Kong, Japan, Malaya and Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand), broken down by the craft categories characteristic of each country.

As a step towards eventual clarification, the current Yearbook provides, in the notes on species groups and on classification of external trade items, fairly detailed comments on classifications and definitions.

"An Introduction to the Fisheries Survey of the Colony of Singapore with a Consideration of the Methodology Employed" by Kesteven, G.L. & T.W. Burdon. 1952. Fishery Survey Record No. 1. Fisheries Bull. No. 2 Government Publications Bureau, Singapore. Straits $2.00.

"Commodity Standards for Fisheries products", by Hess E. 1953. FAO Fisheries Study No. 2. US $ 2.00.

"List of Films - Fisheries and Related Subjects" by Jul. M. & D. Fenn 1953. FAO Rome (Mimeo).

"Fishery Science: Its Methods and Applications" by Rounsefell, G.A. and W.H. Everhart. 1953. 44 pages $7.50. John Wiley & Sons Inc,, 440-4th Ave. N. York 16.

"Laws and Regulations on the Regime of the High seas." U.N. Legislative Series ST/EEG/SES Vol. 1 - 1951 - US $ 3.50. Vol. II - 1952 - US $ 2.50.

"Pond and Lake Breeding of Fish - A world survey" by Hardy E. *World Fishing* 1 (8), 1952 November.

"Fish Preservation down the Ages" by Cutting C.L., *Chemistry* and *Industry* No. 46 1952 November.

"The Properties of Algal Chemicals. I. The Evaluation of the Common British Brown Marine Algae as a Source of Alginate by Black, W.A.P., W.J. Cornhill and E.T. Dewar. *J. Sci. Food Agri.* 3 (11) 1952, November.

"Notes on the ecology and evolution of Nyasa fishes of the genus *Tilapia* with a description of *T. saku* Love, by Rosemary H.L." - *Proc. Zool. Soci.* London 122 (Pt. 4) 1953 February.

"An introduction to the study of the ethology of Cichlid fishes" by Baerends G.P. & J.M. Baerends-van Roon, Behaviour Suppl. 1950, I.

"The Vitamin B_{12} Content of Certain Fishery Materials" by Southcott, B.A. and H.L.A. Tarr. *J. Fish. Res. Bd. Canada* 1953 10 (2)

"Commodity Standards for Fisheries Products" by Hess, E. 1953. FAO-Publications (Spring Books June 1953).

"Amino Acid Composition of Fishery Products" by Catherine P.D. and H.L.A. Tarr. *J. Fish. Res. Canada* 1 (9) 1949 September.

"Seaweed Extractives Find Versatile Uses in Foods" by Stoloff, L.S. - *Food Engineering* 1952 24 (5).

GENERAL

Fish flour as milk substitute:- A deodorized, tasteless product of fish flour, rich in calcium, containing twice as much protein as skim milk and costing about the same as milk was exhibited in New York to the 26 Nation Executive Board of the UNICEF in March. The FAO representative who displayed the product said that the latter con-

tains vitamin B_{12} which is essential for growth but rare in most vegetable diets and that it could be used in biscuits and soups and mixed with corn meal.

Methane from Fermentable Waste:- Among the investigations undertaken by the East African Industrial Research Board is one, which according to the Board's Tenth Annual Report, is concerned with the study of the fermentation of vegetable matter such as papyrus. The objective is to ascertain the possibility of producing methane gas from such fermentation which can be used for drying, power generation or as motor fuel. Similar studies on the water hyacinth of tropical waters in the Indo-Pacific Area might be of interest.

Ship-Testing Tank:- A UNESCO announcement mentions that a ship-testing tank is to go into operation at Poona, India. The tank which is constructed with the cooperation of UNESCO, is the first of its kind in Southeast Asia. It is 500' x 12' x 9' and is equiped with an electrically controlled carriage capable of hauling models of hull designs at a speed of 14 knots. The carriage was supplied by UNESCO at a cost of $30,000.

Territorial Waters:- A U.N. Daily Report dated 15th May, 1953, has announced that the codification of the regime of the territorial sea is to be discussed at the 1953 Session of the U.N.O. General Assembly's International Law Commission to be held in Geneva. A proposal is to be considered for declaring territorial waters to extend only to 12 nautical miles from the low-tide mark.

It is stated that according to a study of territorial limits claimed by states in different parts of the world, few countries declare jurisdiction to extend for more than twelve miles out to sea, and many claim less. Among those which go beyond twelve, are El Salvador, claiming 200 miles as its territorial limit, and Chile 100 kilometres. The United States has varying claims for the different coastal states. The farthest limit is the 27 miles claimed by Louisiana.

Trawling Grounds of South China Sea:- Report No. 1 of the Taiwan Fishery Research Laboratory reviews the surveys of the trawling grounds between Penhu Islands and the Gulf of Tonking conducted by the "Chao Nan Maru", an otter trawler of 417 tons, during the Japanese regime. The region to the west of Hong Kong was found to yield comparatively better catches throughout the seasons than that to the east, the catches in the latter declining considerably in summer.

Of the 151 edible fishes caught, the most important ones were *Taius tumifrons*, *Saurida argyrophanes*, *Gymnocranius griseus*, *Lutjanus dodecanthus*, *Pristipomoides sparus*, *Caranx malabaricus*, *Hemigaleus balfouri*, *Lethrinus haematopterus*, *Epinephelus fasciatus* and *Argyrops cardinalis*.

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